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All subscriptions invariably in advance. Address ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM, Ind'plis.

Selected Miscellany.

SPEECH OF Mr. Van Wyck of New York, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Frauds and Swindles upon the Government.

sion to be frauds, which had been perpetrated on form the same service. * *

the Tressury, spoke as follows: About the time the New York 7th, the pride vessels." of the Empire State, composed of the best of her This testimony was given on the 28th day of citizen soldiery; of men of wealth, high family December, and up to that time the committee position, education, enjoying the confidence of had no evidence or intimation that Mr. Weed the community in all the relations of life—with had been an agent for the Government or acting the Massachusetts 6th—a regiment representing the intelligence and business operations of that wonderful State—side by side were fording fidence seems to have been abused by the transstreams, building bridges, laying railroad tracks, fer of authority one to the other. Mr. Weed's sleeping on the untented field, and, when hunger absence from home prevents an examination at was pressing upon them, the 7th dividing their present into the nature and extent of his agency. last store of bacon and hard buiscuit with the gal- The committee have not been able to show for lant men of the 6th, a contract was made in this whom the steamer was loaded. It has been incity, by the department, with Dwyer, Laughman, timated she was loaded by private parties, to be Sibley & Tyler, for cattle, from two to ten thou- run, however, at the risk and expense of the Govsand, at eight dollars per hundred, live weight, ernment. And when she could not obtain a delivered here and five and three quarters in Penn-sylvania. What facilities had Dwyer & Co., for the Government. If this be so, it will account transportation which the Government did not for Mr. Cummings's purchase of straw hats, linen possess? Government could lay its strong arm pantaloons, London porter, Scotch ale, Dutch upon railroads and use them; could plant its gathering armies to guard the bridge and track. At Barney swears that on the 27th of April Mr. that very time an agent was sent by the Depart Stetson, in whose name the title had been taken, ment into Maryland, who, without difficulty, pur called on him demanding a clearance to Annapchased cattle to deliver in Washington at six and a half per hundred, live weight. Besides, direct whom the cargo belonged, he replied she was navigation with New York was not obstructed loaded with flour and provisions, and belonged to by the Potomac. Still more, if the danger of several of his friends. Mr. Barney refused to transportation through Maryland was an excuse clear her. Stetson then said the provisions were for this contract, hig with profit, why a provision for the army. Barney replied that as the properthat a portion should be delivered in Pennsylva- ty was not Government property, but property of nia if the Department desired, and why were individuals, he could not clear her except by a nearly 1,500 received in Harrisburg while nearly 800 were delivered in Washington? Notwith standing the lions in the way, Dwyer & Co. immediately sub-let the contract to New York men, of those who were acting for the Government, so that without any hazard or perils they realized and that Mr. Stetsen, in everything he did, was over \$32,000 or about 2,000 head. They had no frank, candid and made no concealment. When difficulty during the panic of these times in mak- Mr. Stetson again called on the collector "he ing this contract. Why should the Government brought a note from Mr. Weed, stating that the have found any? There is no pretence that cargo consisted of supplies for troops, and recither of these men had any special courage in overcoming dangers, or remarkable skill in pur-

Nearly simultaneous with this occurred another transaction. On the 21st day of April, the Collector and Gen. Wool upon her. Her voyage Secretary of War, although he well knew the was an unfortunate one; after two months ser great ability and experience of Colonel Tomp-kins, Quartermaster, and Major Eaton. Commissary in New York city, wrote two letters to Alexander Cummings, Esq. In one he "wants him ferred to by Mr. Stetson as the owners of the to aid the Commissary in purchasing supplies, to assist the Quartermaster in pushing them forward." The other letter states that

"The department needs at this moment an inwhom it can rely, to assist in pushing forward chase money of the Cataline, four notes, of \$4, these qualifications were already possessed by the army officers in New York, on whom it was safe to rely. The Secretary then gracefully These parties must all have been in New York safe to rely. The Secretary then gracefully compliments Mr. Cummings:

"You are acquainted with the internal arrangements and connections of the railroads in Penn on the boat, he says, as Purser, although he sylvania, over which, for the present, they will finally concluded his duty was to act as check

road connections in Pennsylvania that the United Davidson. No one seemed to take any interest States Quartermaster in New York or Philadelphia was not conversant with them? The Sec

retary then adds the touching appeal to his pat "I am aware that your private affairs may demand your time. I am sure your patriotism will particle." He relied entirely upon and trusted induce you to aid me, even at some loss to your-

On the 3d of April the Secretary again wrote: "in consideration of the extraordinary emer gencies which demand immediate and decisive loaded for private speculation; and, when no measures, I hereby anthorize Edwin D. Morgan and Alexander Cummings to make all necessary arrangements for the transportation of troops, in

Either was authorized to act in the absence of the other. On the 4th day of May Governor

"I sent you yesterday an official paper to act in connection with Governor Morgan by land, through Maryland and Pennsylvania. It is impor ant you should act promptly in sending sup-"S. Cameron.

"Mr. CUMMINGS." Mr. Cummings, thus armed, seemed supreme deem it worth while to examine them. He good in his orbit; instead of rendering aid and assistance, he effectually superseded the army officers. the owners said was true. He was certainly a Major Eaton distinctly informed him that his services were not needed in the purchase of sapplies. Still, Mr. C. commenced buying over \$21,000 worth of straw hats and linen pantaloons, which were worthless to the army, and not required by the regulations. He employed a clerk of whom he knew nothing—had never seen before. In his evidence at first he did not know the required him; then he thought he was becomed as in the owners said was true. He was certainly a confidence man. The Secretary says, notwith standing the pressure on his private business, he is sure he will aid him. Yet Mr. C. pays this generous and unbounded confidence by knowing nothing, absolutely nothing, of the purchasing of articles or loading of vessels. Two million dol lars, by the Secretary of the Treasury, were planeted in the purchase of says and the pressure on his private business, he is sure he will aid him. Yet Mr. C. pays this generous and unbounded confidence by knowing nothing, absolutely nothing, of the purchasing of articles or loading of vessels. Two million dol lars, by the Secretary to be paid out on the order or who recommended him; then he thought he was recommended by Mr. Thurlow Weed-finally he requisition of Mr. Cummings, without his produ said: "I remember now that Mr. Weed told me he knew all about him, and upon his recommen dation I took him." This clerk Mr. C. suffered to do all the business and make all the purchases it in his name, with his private accounts, in one

WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL, except what were made by Geo. D. Morgan. It is but justice to an influential and widely circu lated paper in the city of New York to say that since the World was united with the Courier and Enquirer Mr. Cummings has had no connection

with it as editor or publisher.

CHARTER OF THE CATALINE. The doctor next appoints Captain Comstock to charter or purchase vessels. The Captain, with a friend, goes to Brooklyn, inspects the Cataline, and learns that her price is from \$18,000 to \$20,000. Instead of purchasing or chartering or recommending the doctor to do so, his friend suggests to Mr. Develin that there "is a nice opportunity to make something by good manage-ment." This was the 22d day of April, the very Thirty copies to one address, and one copy of the Werell and one of the Dailt, to the maker of the club.

John Strategies to one address, and two copies of the Werell and two of the Dailt.

John Strategies for the 7th regiment and two hundred recruits of the brave and generous young men of that city. The Daylight left without convoy, and reached Washington safely. I never can forates. Where the paper is addressed to each subscriber get the 23d day of April and the trip of the Daylight, or of that gallant band who were leaving all the endearments of homes and associations of friends to encounter the perils of disease and bat tle. I never can forget the universal disquietude in the great city of the continent. No mails, no men, good men, fearing, doubting, yet hoping—actuated by one impulse, ready to give all, even life, for the defense of the capital Washington founded, and the flag the patriots of the Revolu tion baptized in blood. No one could have believed that at such a moment men could find leisure or inclination to ascertain how something Advertisements published in both the Daily and the | could be made out of the griefs of the people by Wdekly Sextoner, will be charged the full Daily rates, good management. Yet that very day, when with one-half the Weekly rates added.

Announcing deaths with funeral notice attached, \$1; without notice free.

Marriags Notices 50 cents.

good management. To that you have retired to be sympathy for a bleeding country and the obligations of duty to his employers should have received from Captain Comstock all his skill and Notices of Festivals, Picnics and Excursions, gotten up by individuals or associations, or by churches, at the reg-Department; still he counsels freely with Mr Special Notices, if ten lines or over, will be charged double Develin about the value of the Cataline, and gives an opinion what will be paid for her charter. Had she been cheap at \$18,000 his Government to be charged at the rate of \$1 50 for each name in the Daily, and \$2 in the Daily and Weekly, the same to be, in gotiation, on the 25th the boat was chartered by Legal afvertisement inserted at the expense of the attorneys ordering, and not delayable for the legal proceedings, but collectable at our usual time. Publishers not stock, the authorized agent of Mr. Cummings, the agent of the War Department, paying for her use \$10,000 per month for three months, and if lost by war risks then Government to pay \$50. Colonel Tompkins would not sign until Captain Comstock assured him that she was worth \$50,000, and that it was all right. The Captain knew the value of the boat and what she cost. Mr. Freeman, having an interest in her profits, swears they did not pretend she was worth \$50,000. Captain Comstock, however, denies that he alleged she was worth that amount. The ony of Captain Comstock shows the vast number and almost unlimited power of persons at that time assuming to act as agents for the Government. He says:

"I was sent for by Mr. Weed to come to the Astor House about the time of the commencement of these troubles. He stated that he was an agent of the Government, and had troops and munitions of war to send to Washington by way of the Chesapeake, and that he wished to charter vessels for that purpose. * * * *
Afterwards Cummings called upon me and showed me the same authority that Weed had Mr. Van Wyck, (N. Y.,) after a general allu- shown. It had been transferred to him to pershould think that Weed chartered from six to ten

chasing cattle. Two were railroad contractors, ance could not be granted. Mr. Weed said "it one particularly near the Secretary, one a lawyer was all right, and would be arranged in some and one the winter before had been in consulta-tion and negotiation with rebels for the sale of arms. Thus treason and corruption were conbefore he gave orders for a clearance. A pass, AGENCY OF ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, INQ-PUR- however, was obtained from the General, which he regretted, for on Monday morning he sent an order to the Collector revoking it; but the fugi-

The question recurs, who were the friends re tion. Mr. Freeman, who had a one tenth interest in the profits, swears, after first daclining to do telligent, experienced, and energetic man, in so, that he received, as part security for the pur-500 each, as follows: one note by Thurlow Weed, No man knew better than the Secretary that bese qualifications were already possessed by Davidson, indorsed by O. B. Matteson; and one city at the time. The only person besides the Captain and crew was James Larkin, who went upon the Captain. This man was appointed by in loading the vessel but Mr. Develin. Colonel Tompkins knew nothing of her cargo. The Union Defense Committee knew nothing of her cargo; and, when Dr. Cummings was asked if he knew anything of her cargo, he said, "Not a to the clerk, Mr. Humphreys, appointed upon the recommendation of Mr. Weed. It must be left to surrounding facts to show who were referred to by Mr. Stetson, and whether the boat was clearance could be obtained, Mr. Cummings, through his clerk, purchased the cargo for Gov ernment, so that a pass could be procured. aid and assistance of the officers of the army of the United States."

Either was authorized to act in the absence of General Scott that the condition of his (Wool's) health required repose from arduous duties. Morgan delegated his portion of the power to Secretary agent. The Secretary wants an energetic intelligent, and experienced man, of course—one more so than the Union Delense Committee, or the army officers in New York-one on whom he can rely; yet the agent apparently takes no interest but to draw and pay the money. When he was called on, especially to aid in purchases, he trusts it all to Mr. Humphreys, his clerk. When vessels are to be chartered, he doesn't

where this thing would end. The mania for and reign over us.
stealing seems to have run through all the relations of Government. Almost from the General to the drummer boy, from those nearest the throne of power to the merest tide-waiter, nearly every man who deals with the Government seems to feel or desire that it would not long survive, and each had a common right to plunder while it lived. Even in the matter of the purchase of two sailing vessels, two men of New York to the crime of larceny added the sin of perjury that they might rob from the Treasury \$8,000. In the case of the Stars and Stripes, the after taking from the Government \$19,000 more than she cost, took of that amount nearly \$8,000, to line his own pockets, and in excuse to his company pretended that he had to bribe an ex-mem-ber of Congress to gain an audience to the head of the bureau; and from that insinuation an honorable, high-toned ex-member of Congress in Connecticut, had been subjected to calumny. That President before the committee, testified that after taking \$19,000 in profits from his country he was so anxious to serve her in this, the our of her extremity, that he appropriated neary \$8,000 of his colleague's money to his private use, so he could devise some machine to take all the Southern cities and no one get hurt. Colonels entrusted with the power of raising regiments,

enormous profits. They violate the plain provi-

be used. The department which has allowed conspiracies, after the bidding had been closed, to defraud the Government of the lowest bid, by alhas itself become particeps criminis. Who pretends any public exigency for giving out by pricannon to the amount of \$800,000? ing crew by open condemnation; the inspectors | an agent he takes it; and if it be an unconscionheeded not this clamor, but ordered the horses to able amount it belongs to his employers. The be ridden upon the crowd, to drive them away if Secretary should know that the rules of the possible. Horses with running sores, which were | Chamber of Commerce in New York, as to comseen by the inspectors, were branded, and if one outraged common decency he would be rejected, vessel exceeds \$30,000; beyond that sum the per and an opportunity sought the same day to pass | centage is left to bargain between seller and broand brand him. Immediately the horses were ker. Can the Secretery find a solitary case subsisted by private contract to favorites at thirty- | where merchants have allowed two and a-half per nine cents per day, and they sub-let to farmers | cent. on a vessel worth \$100,000? The rule in

koop's regiment, and the papers at Pittsburg re-port some actually so worthless they were left on

the docks. The remaining five hundred were left

at Huntington for the benefit of the contractors

In that single transaction over fifty thousand dol

ish with severe penalties such enormities. CONTRACT BROKERAGE. At one time it would seem there was an intention to establish a huge contract brokerage sys- not, as he says he did in advance, feel he might tem. The testimony of Mr, John Smith, of receive some censure because this great bounty Kingstown, New York powder manufacturer, was bestowed on a brother in-law. The Secreta-shows that in the month of May he proposed to ry, in his labored defense of Mr. Morgan, has give Mr. Weed a per centage for a powder contract; that he went to the Astor House, met Mr. Davidson, whom he had never seen before, and was an early disposition on the part of the Secinquired of him for Mr. Thurlow Weed. During retary to take the purchase of vessels from the the conversation he asked what Mr. Smith want- navy officers; for the Commodore swears that he ed of Mr. Weed; on being told, he inquired of "had directions from the Navy Department, by Mr. Smith what he could afford to pay; he replied five per cent.; Mr. Smith also says that Mr. pable of giving information and advice." A let Weed asked him what he could afford to pay. ter, written April 23, by H. Bridge, chief of the That afterwards, at Washington, he handed his propositions for powder to Mr. Weed, who took pinwall has offered his services to the Secretary them to Mr. Cameron. The result was that Mr. of the Navy, who wishes you to call on him if Weed was authorized to write a letter to General | you need assistance in the matter of the steamers, Ripley, the head of the Ordnance Department, as well as to acknowledge his courtesy." On the to divide the contracts for powder between the same day the Secretary also wrote, "advising him States manufacturing. It is somewhat strange to consult with Governor Morgan, G. D. Morgan, that the Secretary should appoint Mr. Weed as | with Messrs. William Evarts, Blatchford, Grinhis messenger to carry his wishes to the different nell, also a committee of citizens, who are embureaus. Mr. Smith understood that he was to powered to act for this Department." In a let pay Mr. Weed five per cent. Mr. Laffin also ter of April 29, the Secretary says: testified that his powder firm demurred to paying "In my letter of the 22d instant I referred to Mr. Weed five per cent.; that Mr. Weed gave certain gentlemen as an advising committee, with them authority to make one thousand barrels of powder, but they preferred having the authority alluded to, George D. Morgan, Esq., has the directly from the government. He also testifies special confidence of the Department, and you that the patriotic Dwyre, who figured in the cat will advise with him, in behalf of the Depart tie contract in May or June, at Washington, told ment, and as its friend, in this emergency, in the him if he would give him five per cent. he would purchases you may make, and the extraordinary sell all the powder he could make, but Laffin de clined. Favorites obtained contracts when frequently they have not the pecuniary resources to fulfill them, and are not manufacturers of the articles to be delivered. The professional politician or the retired ex member of Congress, who others."
has a large contract which requires much machinery and great mechanical ingenuity, evidently takes it as a speculation; takes it to enrich him-self, or to extort from the pockets of honest in-dustry; takes it to sub-let to skillful manufactur-Mr. G. D. Morgan, and Mr. W. H. Aspinwall be ers at reduced prices. The departments which give contracts to men, knowing that they have not in and of themselves the facilities for executing and are vigilant for the country and its interests. them, are reprehensible, and deserve severe censure. What excuse is there for an honest department to pension this gang of middlemen? All the ill-gotten gain found in their pockets is so much stolen from the treasury. Even in the Treasury Department—pure and upright as I be-lieve the Secretary to be—what business man In a letter of May 13th, speaking could justify, or who, in his own transactions, would allow that a contract of over half a million expenditure should be competed for by only two firms, who could combine and unite? It is no to this matter, and make purchases with his apanswer to say that the work is done as cheaply as ever. The spirit of the law has been violated. Thus and the millionaire enriched. Besides, the products of all departments of labor are cheapened by the stagnation of business. In this matter of of Mr. Morgan, he called on Mr. Aspinwall and the bank note contracts, as in some other, under | was governed by his advice and action, and, May lings control the affair of the department. They say who shall approach within the charmed circle? "I have commissioned as They say whose papers shall be put on file, and whose shall be gladdened by the eyes of the Secretary? The soldier who, borne down by disease which the Department directed me to obtain and overcome with fatigue, is found sleeping at his post, you punish with death, while the miscreant who holds his festival at this carnival of blood.

After the Secretary had frequently advised him rides in his carriago, drinks champagne and dines with Cabinet Ministers, you treat with deferental reducing the number, until be declares his warm respect. Do you say Government can not banish attachment to Mr. Morgan and Mr. Aspinwall,

of the city banks. Stranger still, four months about forty men, cut it down, tore up the stars after his agency had ceased, he leaves no vouch- and stripes and carried off the banner as a trophy. ers with the War Department. The War De | One of the ringleaders of that mob is this day in partment, in its generous confidence, seeks no settlement with Mr. Cummings, nor an inspection of his vouchers. Such were the prominent moved, while the wretch who has been robbing transactions occurring at a time when a man's the Government is worthy a better place. Is it generous instincts should freely have offered everything to his country. This was the cloud, no larger than a man's hand, which increased and the Potomac to the Lakes, can not be stopped or spread until the whole sky has been wrapped in gloom, and men go about the streets wondering armies, and let the oligarchs of the South rule

MR. MORGAN'S AGENCY IN PURCHASING VESSELS.

Since this report has been submitted to the

House, Mr. George D. Morgan has prepared an

ers asked. We can test the strength of his position by the Stars and Stripes. To build her cost \$36,000; by her charter the owners realized \$15,000 from Government; they then asked \$60, 000. Mr. Morgan paid \$55,000—\$5,000 less than they asked, but \$19,000 more than she cost. President of the New Haven Propeller Company, While with the Potomska and Wamsutta the owners received \$53,000, the Government paid \$60,000, although Mr. Morgan's papers allege he was asked \$80,000. This seems the reverse of the proposition. The Onward was offered to private parties for \$26,000; Mr. Morgan was asked \$30,000 and paid \$27,000. These are not the only instances, as the committee will show by a further examination, to which they are iuvited by the Secretary, and directed by a resolution of the House. Secretary Welles, a man estimable in all the relations of private life, bonest himself, and who would not take a farthing from the Treasury, seeks to justify Mr. Morgan by showing that the Government in times past was imposed upon by impositions on the regular officers; and he employs an agent with no salary, colluding with contractors, bartering away and yet putting him in the position of antagonism to his Government, making his interest against it, dividing contracts for horses and other supplies, to enrich personal favorites; purchasing articles for the greatest number of vessels bought, and and compelling false invoices to be given. While the highest price paid nets him the most money. it is no justification, the example has been set in For the credit of the Government such practices the very departments of government. As a genshould cease. We have not only a right to Mr. eral thing none but favorites gain access there, Morgan's skill, experience, and shrewdness, but and none other can obtain contracts that bear we have a right to the benefit of that ruling feelsions of the law requiring bids and proposals on his employers. It is no answer to say that Mr. the false and shallow pretext that the public exigencies require it. Should this last as long as Morgan is honest. Grant it. Mr. Morgan is fond of money, or he would not, he could not, the Peloponnesian war, the same excuse would consent to take nearly \$90,000 of the money which has been made to him in about five months A man who is thus greedy of gain evidently is more zealous of his own than his lowing the guilty to reap the fruits of their crime, country's interest. Besides, if the Secre tary needs the native ingenuity and business capacity, which I admit is of higher order, why vate contract, without bids, over one million mus kets at fabulous prices? Who pretends a public tive salary as other men are employed? He save exigency to make a private contract for rifling that \$90,000 was taken from the pockets of the sellers. Not so; Mr. Morgan always notified them they must pay him two and a half per cent. Kentucky is prove bial for her splendid horses. on the purchase; that they must pay the lowest Her loyal citizens would have been benefitted by cash price, and add two and a half per cent. sales to the Government. Who will pretend that | thereto. If Mr. Morgan possesses the business the public exigency required that, when cavalry regiments were to be forwarded from the State of do not doubt, he certainly could have obtained Pennsylvania to the land of the "dark and bloody all the vessels at the price he did, less the two ground," it was necessary to transport, at great | and a-half per cent. Who doubts it? Why should expense, the remaining disabled, diseased horses | not the sellers as readily have given the two and left in the Keystone State? My colleague on the | a-half per cent. to the Government as to Mr. committee (Mr. Dawes) a few days since spoke of | Morgan? No, sir: that fallacy may suit the Secthe peace offerings to Pennsylvania politicians, retary, but it will not deceive the people. In and referred to the horses of Colonel Williams's September last, when Mr. Morgan had made over regiment. There is yet another case-a contract \$50,000, representation was made to the Cabinet not made upon the responsibility of the bureau, in regard to this matter, and the attention of the as the late Secretary said, but by its express or- Secretary directed to it. Had he changed the der, and refused to be made until so ordered. I policy, no censure could have been charged upon refer to the contract to purchase one thousand him; but he persistently refused, and in Decemhorses, to be delivered at Huntington, Pennsyl- ber Mr. Morgan had increased his fortunes to vania. Such a horse market the world never saw. | the enormous sum of about \$90,000-at the rate The first inspector-an honest man-of the first of a quarter of a million per annum. Mr. Morhundred rejected three in five. The next day gan's service could have been secured at \$5,000 owners refused to present themselves, and by annually, and this enormous sum saved to the some legerdemain he was removed and others treasury; but if this be not so, and men owning substituted; then horses of all ages, from two to vessels have been compelled or induced to sell thirty, of all diseases and defects, secret and open, were from day to day received. The whole tary to allow his brother in law to put his hands neighborhood were in arms. The people remon- in the pocket of each seller and realize the imstrated. Lawyers and clergymen were present at | mense sum of \$90,000 in a few months. That the inspection, and sought to deter the buccaneer- money really belonged to the Government. As

from twenty-four to twenty-six. Over four hun- Boston is one per cent. where the value is over dred of these horses were sent with Colonel Wyn- \$20,000. DEFENCE OF SECRETARY WELLES. The Secretary in his last message, claims that the vessels have been cheaply purchased. As sume it, if you please. Does he not know that our commerce is paralyzed-that sail and steam lars were stolen from the Government. Such vessels have been crowded on the market, and fiends in human shape care not for exposure; a must be sold at any price or rot at the docks? As felon's doom through life should be theirs; and felon's doom through life should be theirs; and the labors of your committee will be of little Wamsutta, which were charged to the Governpractical value unless Congress shall by law pun- ment for \$7,000 more than the owners received on the ground that they were cheap. The Secretary must have known this transaction was liable to the criticism it had received, or he would done great injustice to Commodore Breese in the purchase of the Roman and the Badger. There

been gratifying to the Department to witness the

On the 30th April, 1861, the Secretary says: "In order to relieve yourself of inconvenience

In a letter of May 13th, speaking of purchasing several vessels, among them whaling ships, "Please advise with Mr. G. D. Morgan in regard

Thus it clearly appears that Com. Breese was induced to place confidence in Mr. Aspinwall; and when the whaleships were ordered in the absence

"I have commissioned an ag

treason and punish crime? On the 4th day of July, 1860, at Occoquan, Virginia, Mr. Under wood raised a pole, unfurled the American flag and a banner with the names of Lincoln and Hamlin. Jackson, the slayer of Ellsworth, with

of the Secretary, when it is remembered that the person referred to as W. V. Aspinwall's broker, charged an advance of twenty-five to fifty per was Starbuck, the very man employed by Mr. elaborate paper showing the benefits of his agency, and relies upon the fact that in nearly every instance he paid a less price than the own-Morgan as broker, even subsequent to the pur-chase of the Roman and Badger, as appears by from the honest farmer and then unblushingly

call and see you.
"Very truly, your obedient servant,
"George D. Monga" "GEORGE D. MORGAN.

"S. L. Breese, Esq., Flag Officer. "Washington, June 1, 1861."

It is due to Commodore Breese to say that, when the ships were brought to the navy-yard, he discovered the fraud, informed the Secretary, and desired to have them consider Mr. Aspinwall's purchases, which he understood was done. as an order was issued for loading them. The Secretary also refers to the Penguin and Albatross, bought by Commodore Breese for \$75,000 each, alleging they were of no greater tonnage than the Stars and Stripes. The Secretary, however, omits to state that the Penguin and Albatross were built for sea-going vessels, with double en-gines, and cost, probably, in construction, one-third more than the Stars and Stripes. The Secretary further says:

"In a single transaction originally made with a large ship-owner by Commodore Breese, for beneath the weight of increasing responsibility; five valuable steamers, I felt that the Government was unfortunately involved, and Mr. Morgan was employed to relieve the Department. Under many and great difficulties he succeeded in saving to the Government, by his action in order of the War Department allowing two cents

The Commodore, in chartering the five vessels, mous were the profits that the railroad companies required the owners to insert a price at which they would sell to Government. It was a mere proposition on their part. It was not accepted, neither was the Government bound to pay it. Secretary, who was himself, by long experience The Secretary also adds:

complaint that they, by the operation of this of a friend who was intimate with railroad con-

system of purchase, have been oppressed or grieved." ment by one transaction. In the month of May tation of a single regiment. Trains not running last J. Rudolph Sieg and James C. Jewett & Co. | as swiftly, and sometimes with no better cars, of New York City, were owners of the steamer | charged nearly double more than emigrant rates. Mercedita. During that month a man by the name of Burrill, claiming to be an agent and ad to eighty pounds of baggage? Yet an extra viser of the Navy Department, proposed a pur- charge was allowed for all transported with the chase. Jewett & Co., to prevent the extortions troops. Thus thousands have been unjustly of Government agents, on the 19th day of taken from the treasury not only by the assent of June wrote a letter to the Secretary of the the Department but by its express sanction and Navy offering to charter or sell that vessel at order. a valuation to be fixed by the Department. A an answer refusing to charter or purchase, as shortly after appears, saying that he can sell the rejected steamer; that he had returned from Washington, and asked authority from them to came again and made an offer from the Secretary | necessarily attended with great confusion and perof the Navy for the rejected steamer, on the con- plexity of the public mind. cials for their assistance in selling this vessel. superior in numbers to the standing army of the Jewett & Co. 1efused, proclaiming that they United States. low him for his services. They accepted, and on the same day gave Burrill a bill of sale for the Not only Governors, Judges, Legislators and the naval constructor, and one of the board to unanimity, into rebellion. D. Morgan did not appear in the negotiation un- garrisons, one after another, were betrayed or til after the requisition for the money. He then abandoned to the insurgents. came and demanded \$2,500 for his share, admit- Congress had not anticipated, and so had not ting that he did not sell or purchase yet the own | provided for the emergency. The municipal auers could not get their money until he was paid; thorities were powerless and inactive. The Judiand if they would consent to pay, he would ciary machinery seemed as if it had been designed write to Washington and urge the immediate re | not to sustain the Government, but to embarrass mittance of the money. The above facts must and betray it. Foreign interruption was openly have been known to the Secretary. They were invited, and industriously instigated by the abetwritten to Com. Hudson, October 31, with a rewhich doubtless was done. Since the letter of strict and impartial justice, with the most perfect the Secretary, the Committee have not had time | moderation in our intercourse with other nations. to examine the owners of the Mercedita; but the | The public mind was alarmed and apprehenforegoing and subsequent facts, in connection sive, though, fortunately, not distracted or dis-

the Mercedita cost only \$64,000; yet Mr. Mor- United States.

the public, after such an offer on our part, the about to engage in disloyal and treasons

condemned, and sent for m the arsenals of Europe.

After an expenditure of from 75 cents to \$1 25, they were sold to Simon S evens for \$12 50; adopt them. The insurrection is believed to have then to General Fremont for \$22. No wonder our expenses are \$2,000,000 per day—Govern-ment sells at \$3 50, and in a short time buys back at \$22. Dr. Cummings bought seven hundred of the same carbines for \$15. The evidence of Major Hagner shows that Mr. Stevens was an agent or aid to General Fremont. This Mr. Ste vens denies. However, the relation was one of a warm personal character. He had probably just left him with instructions to purchase. His dis-patch to Fremont was just such as an agent would

send, or one who had the assurance of the necessities of the West, and that the arms would be taken. At all events the bargain was an unconscionable one, whereby Stevens was to make about \$50,000 in one day, without incurring any

> DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST. There seemed to be no green spot in the Re-ublic. The gross frauds upon the seaboard. by the Potomac, found a counterpart on the banks of the Mississippi. The contagion spread

risk or investing any capital.

on Mr. Aspinwall, the following statement in the and fastened itself upon the Department of the letter of the Secretary is remarkable and unsus- West. A bevy of cormorants gathered around "Had the naval officer followed the orders they were drawing from the nation-more imthat were given him, these frauds would not have pudent in their claims, more unblushing in their been perpetrated. But Commodore Breese em-ployed Mr. Aspinwall's broker, and not Mr. Mor-made with the Government except through the gan, and the results were a gross fraud and the medium of heartless contractors. There, as

purchase of inferior vessels, which could not have here, none but special favorites could share the been the case had the policy which the Department was then instituting prevailed and its orders been obeyed."

here, none but special interior vessels, which could not have public bounty. Those willing to furnish cheapment was then instituting prevailed and its orders been obeyed."

here, none but special interior vessels, which could not have public bounty. Those willing to furnish cheapment was then instituting prevailed and its orders but special interior vessels, which could not have public bounty. Those willing to furnish cheapment was then instituting prevailed and its orders but special interior vessels, which could not have public bounty. Those willing to furnish cheapment was then instituting prevailed and its orders been obeyed." The attempt to sacrifice Mr. Aspinwall and nish nearly \$1,000,000 without the formality of Com. Breese in Mr Morgan's defense requires no fixing the price in advance, they procuring from comments. Still more remarkable is the charge the very men who offered to supply the Governchase of the Roman and Badger, as appears by the following letter:

"Dear Commodore—I have not directed the Mediator to go to the navy vard, and until I hear from you shall do nothing in the matter. I have requested Mr. Starbuck, who purchased her, to call and see you.

from the honest farmer and then unbitushingly rob the treasury. In building the forts at St. Louis more than \$10,000 was squandered upon profligate, unprincipled favorites. These plunderers, some imported from California, and some for a long while in the employ and receiving food and raiment from the Government, gathered around the person of Fremont, and suffered none

too approach him too newly. Quartermaster McKinistry was the high priest at this festival of robbery and crime; a man who had for many yeas been in the regular service of the United States; a man furnished by the Administration to the Department of the West, which was supposed to be a guaranty for his faithfulness and integrity. Trusting, confiding Fremont watched him not closely. I do not pretend that Fremont shared the spoils with Child, Pratt & Fox; or Mc-

Kinistry, any more than I for a moment believe

that Secretary Welles shared the enormous profits

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

of his brother in law. It is no excuse to say that the magnitude of this rebellion, huge in proportion, the impending danger casting dark shadows over our national pathway and threatening the nation's life, was a justification for allowing the exercise of unlicensed cupidity. Without doubt Generals and Cabinet ministers have bowed down beneath the weight of increasing responsibility;

ground on which they trod

Another item of reckless expenditure was the per mile for the transportation of troops, and a The explanation, as I understand it, is this: liberal price for baggage and horses. So enorand observation, so conversant with the manage-"Yet I hear from the owners and sellers no ment of railroads, who rejoiced in the confidence allowed railroad companies such large amounts Let us examine the correctness of this state. that they could lavish thousands for the transpor-

similar letter was sent by them to the President of the United States. The Secretary returned oners to be Released on Release of State Prisoners—Important Order from Secretary Stanton—Prisoners—Important Order from Secretary Order from Secretary Stanton-Prisoners to be Released on giving Parole not to aid the Enemy. she was unsuited for an armed ship. Burrill EXECUTIVE ORDERS IN RELATION TO STATE PRISO-

ONERS-NO. 1. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 14. The breaking out of a formidable insurrection, sell to Government, which was given him on the based on a conflict of political ideas, being an 3d day of July. On the 31st of July Burrill event without precedent in the United States, was

dition that the owners should pay \$5,000 to Disloyalty, before unsuspected, suddenly behim, besides a fair brokerage, which \$5,000 came bold, and treason astonished the whole world Burrill said was to be given to Government offi- by bringing at once into the field military force

would first see their vessel rot at the wharf, Every department of the Government was parand themselves wanting for bread, before one alyzed by treason. Defection appeared in the penny should go to bribe Government officials; Senate, in the House of Representatives, in the requesting Burrill to say to those who sent him | Cabinet and in the Federal Courts; Ministers and if the Government wanted \$5,000 they would Consuls returned from foreign countries to enter give that sum towards raising another regiment | the insurrectionary councils, or land or naval to fill the place of the New York 69th. Burrill force; commanding and other officers in the army left, and, after the lapse of a few hours, return and in the navy betrayed the councils or deserted ed, saying that he had heard from Washington, and that he would withdraw the condition, and Treason was flagrant in the revenue and the postthey need only pay him what they saw fit to al office services, as well as in the Territorial Gov-

Department; and he presented a list of altera- ministerial officers in the States, but even whole tions required in the hand-writing of S. M. Pook. States rushed one after another, with apparent

examine vessels. On the 27th of September they delivered up the vessel to Government through tion with all the States cut off. Even in the por-Burrill. Much to the surprise of the owners, the tions of the country which were most loyal, po-Secretary sent a requisition to pay Burrill \$100, litical combinations and secret societies were 000 for the Mercedita, although the names to the bill of sale were that of Sieg, owner of seventenths, and Jewett & Co. three tenths. They excited passion or perverted sympathies, individuals were found furnishing men, money, matebe drawn by a third party. Some twenty days reals of war and supplies to the insurgents' miliafter the date of the requisition an order was had on the sub-treasury for the money. Mr. George tions, navy yards, arsenals, military posts and

quest that they be filed in the Navy Department, and has only been prevented by the practice of

with the purchase, are sustained by affidavits of heartened. It seemed to be doubtful whether J. Rudolph Sieg and James C. Jewett. They the National Government, which one year ago testify that they did not see or know anything of had been thought a model worthy of uni-George D. Morgan until after the purchase and versal acceptance, had indeed the ability to delivery of the bill of sale to the Department defend and maintain itself. Some reverses, through Burrill; that on the 19th day of Novem which perhaps were unavoidable, suffered by ber they called on Mr. Morgan, demanding re-payment of \$2,500, and he said he had credited the loyal, and gave new hope to the insurgents. it to the Navy Department; that he had only Voluntary enlistments seemed to cease, and detaken this sum so the Department might have so much back in case the Department elected to the question whether the conscription had not bekeep the same, on the ground that he understood come necessary to fill up the armies of the

gan, when he took the \$2,500, gave a receipt for the same "for commissions on sale of the Mercedita." The owners deny that they ever asked \$130,000 for the steamer, although Mr. Morgan to him in case of insurrection. He called claims in his statement that such amount was de into the field such military and naval forces and negotiated through the medium above stated. necessary. He directed measures to prevent On the 17th of January, Jewett & Co. wrote an the use of the Postoffice for treasonable other letter to the Secretary, in which they re- respondence. He subjected travelers to and from cite the fact of their former complaints, showing foreign countries to new passport regulations; and that they have been oppressed or aggrieved, in which they say:

"Lo you think it right to endeavor to carry to were represented to him as being engaged or idea that we sought to obtain \$30,000 more than tices to be arrested by special civil as well as milthe public to give an idea of your brother-in- when necessary, to prevent them and deter others law's fitness to purchase vessels for the Govern- from such practices. Examinations of such cases were instituted, and some of the persons so ar-rested have been discharged from time to time,

Another remarkable transaction was the sale by the Ordnance Bureau, to Mr. Eastman, of five thousand Hall's carbines, an arm which needman alteration to be useful for \$3.50 and the sale ble, as was thought, with the public safety.

Meantime a favorable change of public opinion has occurred. The line between loyalty and dised some alteration to be useful, for \$3 50 each. loyalty is plainly defined. The whole structure This private sale was made at a time when the Department was buying arms which had been hensions of public danger, and facilities for trea-

culminated, and to be declining.

The President in view of these facts, and anx ous to favor a return to the normal course of the public welfare will allow, directs that all political prisoners, or State's prisoners, now held in mili-tary custody, be released on their subscribing a parole engaging them to render no aid or comfort to enemies in hostility to the United States. The Secretary of War will, however, in his dis cretion, except from the effect of this or-der any persons detained as spies in the service of the insurgents, or others whose release at the present moment may be incompatible 5th the present moment may be incompatible 57th the public safety. To all persons who shall be so released, and shall keep their parole, the President grants an amnesty for any past offenses of treason or disloyalty which they may have committed. Extraordinary arrests will, hereafter, be made under the direction of the military author-

ities alone. By order of the President. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. WHOLE NO. 1,181.

Special correspondence of the Chicago Times. Important from Washington.

Relations Existing Between the General-in Chief of the Army and the Secretary of War-The Key to the Pacific Declaration of Napoleon-Effect of the Recent Union Victories on the Probable Duration of the War-On schat Basis shall the Union be Reconstructed?-Impu dent Threats of the English Abolitionists.

WASHINGTON, February 14. During the last three days, the General in Chief of the army has been in constant commu-nication with the Secretary of War, at the house and request of the latter. On each of these three days important orders have been sent, both by mail and telegraph, to Gen. Halleck, Gen. Buell, Gen. Hunter, and to two other Generals at the head of divisions, signed, as such orders always have been signed, by the General-in-Chief of the army. One of the New York papers, which was at first duped by the silly story of Mc-Clellan's degradation to the mere command of a division, now retracts its errors, and gracefully says that "McClellan continues to direct, as he has heretofore directed, the grand national cam-paign; and Secretary Stanton is too happy to have such an arm to lean on." Yes—the brilliant victory at Somerset; the capture of Fort Henry, which isolates both Columbus and Bow-ling Green, and renders them both untenable; the brilliant expedition up the Tennessee river to Al-abama and Mississippi, the very heart of the Cot-ton Confederacy; and the possession of Roanoke Island, are all parts of the grand plan of the cam-paign formed by the General-in-Chief, and the execution of which he confided to men whom he knew he could trust.

Since my last letter, the full text of the address of the Emperor Napoleon to the French Chambers has been received here, and scrutinized by every one with the greatest interest. There are a great many French gentlemen now in Washington, and they all agree that the passage in the speech which refers to America may be construed into a highly belligerent sense, while it is impossible to put upon it a perfectly pacific construction. Read the passage in the original, and it will be seen that, when the Emperor says that our civil war has greatl; compromised the commercial interests of France, he uses the strongest possible expressions. And facts at this day exist which substantiate what the Emperor says. At this day there are in the tobacco warehouses of Richmond Lynchburg, and other cities in Virginia, five million dollars' worth of tobacco owned by citizens of France, bought on the spot between the months of January and June, 1861, and paid for in French gold coin; each cask, hogshead or box bearing the distinct announcement that it belongs to a French citizen. There may be five times that amount, but that much I know of. There is also, in the interior cities of Alabama and Mis sissippi, twelve million dollars' worth of cotton in bales, the property of French citizens, bought and paid for in the same way. The owners of this property live in France. They feel so uneasiness at all about their property, satisfied that

they will get it in some way.

It is possible that the recent Union victories at Somerset, Fort Henry and Roanoke Island will speedily be followed by others at Fort Donelson and Columbus, and by the occupation of Bowling Green. the Cumberland Gap, the North Carolina railroads and those in Kentucky and Tennessee. These successes of the Federal arms will not terminate the war, but they will give it an entirely different aspect from that which it has worn during the last three months. Their greatest effect will be abroad. If the French Emperor has not already committed himself to a hostile policy, he will, in the view of the possible final success of the Union cause, pause for a few months longer, and wait the course of events. If, during the next few months, the blockade of the ports of Mobile, Savannah, New Orleans, Galveston, Matamoras and Charleston be made really effective by the actual presence of ships of war, the probabilities are that the Emperor will not interfere for the present. But if the blockade shall remain as ineffective as it has been, and if Beauregard shall succeed in stemming the tide of Union victories in the West, there is not the slightest doubt that both England and France will actively intervene in favor of the South. If these expected Union victories take place, the Southern military leaders will merely retire to their next defensive lines, and make an effort to hold them. But if there is as much Union feeling in the other Southern States as has been recently manifested in Tennessee, it will then unquestionably manifest itself and lead to efforts, both at the North and South, to put a stop to the war and reconstruct the Union

The question, "On what basis shall the Union be reconstructed?" is already engaging the attention of the leading members of Congress, and will probably soon be discussed in their speeches. The only plan yet actually proposed is that of that crazy fanatic, Charles Sumner, briefly alluded to in my last letter. You will not be surprised when I say that this detestible project of annihilating at one fell swoop fitteen sovereign States, and blotting them out of existence, actually finds supporters and admirers in both houses of Congress When first introduced it was laid upon the table on Sumner's own motion, and is liable to be called up at any time. From present indications, it will not only be called up, but will be discussed at length. It is understood that no less than eight Senators have expressed themselves in favor of the measure, and that four more are 'open to conviction" on its merits; while in the House no less than thirty members have declared that if it was up in the House to-day they would vote for it. These facts are boasted of by the friends of the measure.

The conservative members of Congress (alas that there are so few of them!) are in favor of the ultimate restoration of the precise statu quo ante bellum. But as this is not the work of a day, and as some of the States will probably be wrenched from the grip of "the Southern Confederacy" sooner than others, it is proposed to follow, in the case of all States willing to return to their allegiance, the course that has been pursued in the case of Maryland, as nearly as may be. Maryland is at this moment nominally a free and independent State. But in reality she is anything but that. Her Governor and Legislature have been elected through the forms of law, but really under military dictation. Her Governor and Legislature are mere ciphers beside Gen. Dix, whose power is absolute. Never, however, was absolue power

A prominent member of the Senate, whose name I will not mention in this connection, but whose abolition fanaticism is well known all over the country, has received by the last steamer from England no less than three letters from the titled abolition aristocrats of that country, which have been shown to many gentlemen in and out of to bully and threaten us. They say that they have thus far prevented the interference of England in our affairs, by assuring their compeers in Parliment that we would make this war a war for the abolition of slavery; but that, so far, our acts have belied their words; and that, if we do not quickly adopt a policy that will result in emanci-pation, England will interfere to protect her commercial interests, already greatly compromised by her forbearance. Could impudence and audacity go further? The recipients of these epistles will probably introduce them in their speeches, and argue that, if we will only do as these pseudo-philanthropists wish, England will not interfere with us, but permit us to thrash the rebens at our leisure. But we will probably do what thrashing we have to do in our own way.

"We make no apology for this wicked effort in the South to destroy this Government. We grant the necessity of suppressing it; but Abolitionism and Secessionism must be buried in the same political grave. The patriot who loves his country must consent to sacrifice both.

That is the true doctrine. Abolitionism produced secession, and secession produced the war. We may quibble as much about the origin of war as we please, but the impartial verdict of history will sustain what Mr. Holt says. And we hope the equally impartial verdict of the people will carry into execution the judgment Mr. Holt has pronounced that—"abolitionism and secessionism nust be buried in the same political grave. The patriot who loves his country must consent to sac-rifice both." To execute that judgment, the peo-ple must vote and fight.—Corydon Democrat.

"THE DANGERS OF VICTORY."-Under this head the Anti Slavery Standard expresses fear that this Government will make terms of peace which do not include "Emancipation as a prelim inary." Here the old demon spirit of Abolition ism again shows itself.